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Violence In The Family And The Need For Psychoprophylactic Measures

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ABSTRACT

The family is the priority of any state that is interested in preserving its people, strengthening its international status and all socio-cultural institutions. Family and marriage themes within the framework of the humanities are explained not only by the expansion of the problems and objects of these sciences, but also by the need to strengthen the family as the foundation of society.

Without the support of the family, many social problems cannot be resolved: the upbringing of the future generation, the transmission of life values, the fight against crime, despotism, mental illness. Domestic violence is a serious social problem that poses a direct threat to life for every person and society [7]. Violence in general, and family violence in particular, is not only an attempt on life and health, but also a violation of the constitutional right of a person to protect his dignity. This problem is the object of scientific research in sociology, psychology, jurisprudence and other disciplines.

Observations have shown a decline in the prestige of family values, an increase in the number of divorces, a decrease in the birth rate, an increase in the number of dysfunctional and so-called problem families, etc.

The article provides a psychological classification of families that differ in their characteristics and family relationships. The results of a survey conducted among specialists working with families are analyzed, with the help of which the consequences of negative attitudes, domestic violence are revealed and indicators of various types of violence are compiled.

This article reveals not only the types of violence, but also the factors affecting family relationships. The results of the study carried out among members of young families and the psychological analysis of the results obtained are presented. The necessary recommendations for the prevention of domestic violence and measures to strengthen the family were given.

KEYWORDS

Family, classification of families, domestic violence, consequences of violence, indicators of types of violence, domestic violence, psychological violence, physical violence, economic violence, sexual violence, negative attitudes, behavior, family conflicts, prevention work.

INTRODUCTION

Family and marriage is a complex social institution, the problems of which are studied and practically solved by specialists of different directions: lawyers, sociologists, demographers, psychologists, psychiatrists, sexologists, narcologists, teachers. Family and marriage themes within the framework of the humanities are explained not only by the expansion of the problems and objects of these sciences, but also by the need to strengthen the family as the foundation of society. Without the support of the family, many social problems cannot be resolved: the upbringing of the future generation, the transmission of life values, the fight against crime, despotism, mental illness. Observations have shown a decline in the prestige of family values, an increase in the number of divorces, a decrease in the birth rate, an increase in the number of dysfunctional and so-called problem families, etc. From these signs of family problems, it follows that it is necessary to provide psychological assistance to the family in performing its various functions and in getting into crisis situations at the stage of its development.

In a developed society, every person is recognized as an inalienable right to life, health, freedom and dignity. Any infringement of these rights is unpleasant and also a crime. Having realized the value of a person as an individual, society should no longer put up with domestic violence.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Scientific and statistical analysis of the conducted socio-psychological research, generalization and interpretation of research results, scientific study of the methodological foundations and scientific literature on this topic.

The problem of violence is especially urgent at the present time in connection with the widespread occurrence of this phenomenon, especially in the family. Domestic violence is a serious social problem that poses a direct threat to life for every person and society [1]. Violence in general, and family violence in particular, is not only an attempt on life and health, but also a violation of the constitutional right of a person to protect his dignity. This problem is the object of scientific research in sociology, psychology, jurisprudence and other disciplines.

Today, various forms of violence can be found in all corners of the world [3]. Every year, more than half a million people die from violence on the planet, and even more are injured as a result of interpersonal conflicts in the family and in social groups. According to the World Health Organization, violence is one of the leading causes of death worldwide for people aged 15 to 44 years.

Domestic violence is a global problem. Family members become victims of aggressive actions much more often than strangers [8]. The orientation of a significant share of aggression against loved ones is noted in almost all countries, which gives reason to speak of the universality of this phenomenon.

Domestic violence is becoming a serious and widespread problem that gives rise to many other social and individual problems. The consequences of domestic violence are bodily injury, mental illness, suicide, and a loss of self-esteem for the victim. Observations of doctors show that there are more cases when frequent bullying and rude attitude promotes and provokes violent retaliatory actions in the victim towards the aggressor.

RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC

Humanity has entered an era of radical change. The traditional institution of marriage is going through a crisis, the number of civil marriages is growing, the creation of a family is giving way to career growth, the traditional gender identity of people is deformed, sex reassignment operations are carried out, the creation of families and divorces are becoming commonplace, the ideological conflict of "fathers" and "children" is becoming more and more expressed, the assimilation of life values often occurs outside the family, on the Internet and social networks, etc.

Due to the fact that the future of humanity depends on the family, such an institution as the state began to take an active position in its solution. The state of Uzbekistan cannot stand aside from these fateful and in many respects controversial processes that have engulfed all countries of the world. Opening itself to the world, Uzbekistan also faces all the challenges of the modern world, including in the field of marriage and family. President of the country Sh. M. Mirziyoyev outlined the state's position on the family issue: "If we do not save the family, we will lose ourselves."

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The aim of the study is to develop recommendations for the prevention of problem families based on an empirical study of the characteristics of psychological despotism in family relationships.

THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BASIS FOR THE STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Today, the problem of domestic violence and psychological despotism is in the focus of attention of the scientific community in almost all countries of the world. These include scenes of violence in a Japanese family

(Fumi Kumagai Masako)¹; the main symptoms of domestic violence (M.Pisklavova, A.Sinelnikov)²; despotism, the main problems of domestic violence (M.V.Saporovskaya)³; issues of the influence of violence in the family environment as a social problem (Khiladzhaeva G.F.)⁴ Submission, intimidation of family members, expression of a sense of ownership over them (M. Brukner)⁵; the need to provide assistance to victims of domestic violence (E. Zabadykina)⁶; features of female psychology in the West as an indicator of the socio-psychological and cultural level of domestic violence (Gradszkova Yu.)⁷; the impact of domestic violence on the subsequent increase in crime (L.Sherman)⁸; establishing systemic cooperation to strengthen legal measures in the field of domestic violence and despotism (E.I.

¹ Fumi Kumagai · Masako Ishii-Kuntz Editors. Family Violence in Japan A Life Course Perspective - Social Science, - 2011. – 741 p.

² Maksudov R.R., Flyamer M.G. . Protection from domestic violence: the problem of developing and launching an integrated social technology, 2005. – C. 59.

³ Ilyashenko, A.N. The main features of violent crime in the family // Sociological research. 2003. № 4. - C. 90.

Khilazhaeva G.F. Domestic violence as a social problem of modern society // Sociological research 2015. №8. – C. 61–65.

⁵ Brueckner M. Domestic rape: local action - an international problem. Journal of Social Policy Research, 2011. – p. 42.

⁶ Zabadykina E. Helping victims of domestic violence in modern Russia // Violence and social change: theory, practice, research. Ch. II - III. M.: Center "ANNA", 2000. – p. 113–143.

⁷ Gradszkova Y. Domestic Violence as a Socio-Psychological and Cultural Problem: Toward a Woman's Portrait - jertvy. // <http://www.prof.msu.ru/publ/book5/c5> (access data 10.05.2018)

⁸ Berkowitz, L. Aggression: Causes, Consequences and Control. SPb., 2001 .- p. 71.

Efimova)⁹; The use of domestic violence as a form of violence, beating, deprivation of a healthy lifestyle in society, mental health disorders and harm to human dignity by family members, relatives (A.Nazarov)¹⁰, etc.

GLOBALIZATION PROCESSES AND FAMILY TYPES

To solve negative social and psychological problems of the family, knowledge about the family is necessary.

Sociologists, demographers and psychologists agree that the processes of globalization could affect the status of the modern family and their classification. Thus, in modern science on the psychology of family and family relations, there are the following types of families:

1. Based on completeness: complete, incomplete and reorganized (second marriage) families.
2. By the number of generations: nuclear (parent and child) and multigenerational families (two or more generations live together).
3. By the number of children: families without children, families with one or two children, families with more children. These criteria differ in different countries in different ways. For example, families with 3-4 children in the USA, France, Germany, Greece, Russia and other developed countries are large families. In Uzbekistan, these families are among the families with an average number of children.

⁹ "Legal problems of combating domestic violence" E.I. Efimova, p.155, 2013

¹⁰ Nazarov A. Problems of preventing violence in family relationships. // State and law. –T., 2004, No. 4 (20) – p. 44.

4. By social origin: a family of workers, peasants, office workers, intellectuals, entrepreneurs, etc.

5. By education of spouses: secondary vocational education, a family with higher education, and more.

6. By "age" of the family: young family (families with 3-5 years old and 6-10 years of life experience), middle-aged family, family of the older generation.

7. On a regional basis: urban, rural, mixed family.

8. According to the level of satisfaction with marriage: a family with a low level of satisfaction with marriage, a family with a high level of satisfaction with marriage.

9. According to the style of management, the family is an authoritarian, democratic, liberal, mixed family.

10. By nationality: international, families of the same nationality [5].

For a long time, it was believed that the family is the primary unit of society, emerging much earlier than classes, nations, states and which is based on consanguinity or marriage.

In science, there is no single view of the definition of the family, especially contradictions, observed among representatives of different sciences studying man and human society.

The legal foundations of the family are defined in the Constitution and in the Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The regulation of family relations in Uzbekistan is carried out on the basis of the principle of voluntariness of the marriage of a man and a woman [1].

The family is a small unit of society, a hotbed of early education, the main wealth and

support of the power of the Motherland. The state of society depends on what kind of education a person will receive in the family, what moral convictions he will acquire, how favorable the conditions for the development of the personality in the family will be. The family is a kind of public institution, where interests are inextricably linked with the interests of society [3]. Also, the family can be represented as a single organism in which all life processes are interconnected and interdependent.

According to the sociologist A.G. Kharchev: a family is a small social group, whose members are linked by marriage or kinship relations, community of life, mutual assistance and moral responsibility [12].

A.V.Mudrik, however, defined a family as a small group based on marriage or consanguinity, whose members are linked by a common life, mutual moral responsibility and mutual assistance; where a set of norms, sanctions and patterns of behavior is developed that regulate the interaction between spouses, parents and children, children among themselves [9].

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SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH RESULTS

Whatever the family is, this is the priority of any state that is interested in preserving its people, strengthening its international status and all socio-cultural institutions. Tendencies in the family, the position that characterizes its condition, this is an indicator of the affairs in the country and its prospects for the future.

Unfortunately, recently negative types of relationships have been taking place in the family: jealousy, despotism, enmity,

aggression, the consequences of which undoubtedly lead to the disintegration of families, to violence, to suicide, etc.

The study also analyzed the opinions of 472 families. Being a family member, husbands and wives themselves are not fully aware of the consequences of negative situations that arise in their families.

According to the results of the study, 17.8% of wives, 44% of husbands and 40.6% of mothers-in-law / mother-in-law in interpersonal relationships show their hatred, aggression, jealousy, despotism, violence.

The respondents also believe that the consequences of domestic violence increase the risks of: divorce, deprivation of parental rights of one of the parents, raising children by one parent, children committing offenses, crimes (theft, running away from home, not going to school, fighting, hooliganism, alcohol, tobacco and psychotropic substances).

It is alarming that domestic violence increases the risk of suicide among women and girls (5.4% and 9.1%, respectively).

Among the answers of wives, the following options are also noted: deterioration of the woman's health, loss of ability to work (7.7%), the likelihood of refusing to re-create a family after divorce (7.4%), the likelihood of living in a civil marriage and the birth of illegitimate children (5.9 %).

It should be noted that this article also contains the results conducted research in the families themselves, studied the opinions of members of young families.

Sex distribution among respondents: male respondents - 28.1%, female respondents - 71.9%. The age of the respondents was as follows: 19-25 - 84.4%; 26-35 years old - 9.4%; over 35 years - 6.3%. Marital status of more than half of the respondents are married or married - 37.5%, not married / not married - 21.9%, living with their parents - 40.6%.

In the course of the study, to identify the attitude of young people to the problem of violence, a survey method was used in the form of a survey.

Table 1.

"What type of violence have you and your family members experienced?" in %.

QUESTION	TYPES OF VIOLENCE	Answer in %
What type of violence have you and your family members experienced?	physical	30,0
	psychological	33,0
	economic	29,0
	sexual	4,0
	no	4,0

Physical violence - deliberate harm to health through the use of physical force and physical pain. It is also causing fear, pain, injury, other physical suffering or bodily harm [5]. The

purpose of physical abuse is to control a person. Physical abuse can culminate in abusive behaviors such as threats, intimidation, and restraint through isolation,

manipulation, and other restrictions on personal freedom. According to the survey results, 30.0% of the surveyed family members were periodically subjected to physical violence.

Psychological violence is a deliberate impact on the human psyche, humiliation of honor and dignity through threats, insults, blackmail, posing a threat to life or health, as well as leading to impaired mental, physical and personal development [5]. According to the survey results, 33.0% of members of young families have experienced psychological violence.

Economic violence is the deliberate deprivation of a person's home, food, clothing, property, funds to which he has the right provided by law, control over financial and other family resources, restriction of money for "maintenance", extortion, coercion to extortion. Also included are a ban on education or employment, or the deliberate waste of family financial resources in order to create a tense environment [8]. According to the survey results, 29.0% of the surveyed members of young families were periodically subjected to economic violence.

Sexual violence is a deliberate unlawful act that infringes on a person's sexual integrity or sexual freedom, an attempt to commit an act or other actions using coercion. Regardless of the financial situation and at a certain time, it develops into physical violence [6]. According to the survey results, 4.0% of the surveyed members of young families were subjected to sexual violence.

The respondents noted the situations of "scaring" - 13.0%, "intimidation" - 4.0%, "ban on meeting friends" - 7.0%, "restriction in money" - 5.0%, "ban on going out" - 5.0%, "prohibition to study" - 3.0%, "bodily harm" - 2.0% do not consider it a form of violence; therefore, according to the respondents, the situation

"there was no violence" is considered acceptable for them (59.0%).

The majority of the respondents note that violence in a young family in one form or another was usually committed by a spouse (over 23.7%) and mother-in-law (8.6%). 20% of the respondents from among those who got married before the age of 17 indicated that they experienced a negative impact mostly from their mother-in-law (20-30%) and from their spouse (42%).

The main reasons for the manifestation of various forms of violence, despotism, the respondents noted contradictions in character, jealousy of a spouse, harmful negative habits in the form of alcoholism, egoism.

Within the framework of scientific research through the efforts of specialists working with families: employees of the Department of Internal Affairs (OVD); specialists of citizens' self-government bodies (in Uzbekistan self-government bodies are called "makhalla") have studied the consequences of negative attitudes and domestic violence. The study examined the opinions of police officers and specialists working directly with families; the total number of respondents was 972 people. According to these experts, the main negative consequence of domestic violence for society is an increase in the number of divorces and single-parent families (police officers - 35.8%, specialists of citizens' self-government bodies - 33.6%, medical workers - 35%).

Among the negative consequences of domestic violence, experts note a number of social problems: an increase in the number of civil marriages and children born out of wedlock (5.7%); an increase in the number of crimes and offenses related to domestic violence (6.6%), the migration of women and girls in order to avoid family and domestic violence (5.9%).

The answers of specialists of citizens' self-government bodies - "makhallas", police officers, medical workers made it possible to

determine the presence of facts of domestic violence, respectively, significant indicators of various types of violence.

Table 2.

Indicators of different types of violence

Physical abuse	Psychological abuse	Sexual abuse	Economic abuse
Bruises and bruises on the body in varying degrees of healing, caused by a cord, belt, stick, etc.	Psychosomatic complaints such as headache, abdominal pain, heart pain, etc.	Complaints of pain in the genital area, abdominal pain, headache.	Poor health of the wife, inadequacy of weight to the norm - excessive thinness, anemia
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, skull, nose, face, at different stages of healing	Nervous tics, stuttering, nervousness, irritability, etc.	Difficulty walking and sitting	Psychosomatic complaints such as headache, abdominal pain, stabbing in the region of the heart, etc.
Increased anxiety, fears, confusion	Excessive fearfulness, unwillingness to make contact	Damage to the genital organs	Having arrears in stores for food
Depression, tearfulness,	Dark circles under the eyes, red eyes	Depression,	Having debts for

emotional shock	from crying	isolation, isolation	utilities
Fear of a husband	Insomnia, night attacks of fear, obsessions	Tumors, bruises, irritation, bruises on the body, bleeding	Poor sleep, night attacks of fear

CONCLUSION

Thus, an analysis of the responses of specialists and families regarding the consequences of domestic violence showed that it is necessary to provide psychological assistance to families in the form of psychological counseling, psychological correction, psychological prevention of various forms of domestic violence, and regular explanatory work on family and family relations. It is also necessary to form each family member's responsibility and attitude for creating a favorable psychological climate in the family [4].

Various interpersonal conflicts and attempts at various forms of violence ultimately always lead to divorce in young families [8]. The results of the survey showed that in order to create a strong family and family relations, it is necessary to develop and implement programs for the prevention of domestic violence; keep preventive records and carry out preventive control, perpetrators of violence; eliminate the causes of violence; take measures of social rehabilitation and social adaptation of persons caught up in violence; to provide assistance to families in a socially dangerous situation; carry out explanatory and agitation work to prevent domestic violence and take measures to strengthen the family.

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